

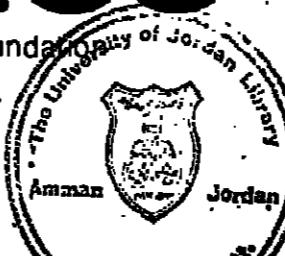
Iraqi leader awards bravery medals

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein awarded bravery medals Wednesday to more than 100 members of the navy, the official Iraqi News Agency said. The awards came four days after Iraq said it destroyed five oil tankers near the Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island. Lloyds of London said three vessels had been damaged near the port of Bushire, 65 kilometres southeast of Kharg. The news agency quoted Mr. Hussein as saying at the medals ceremony that early next year the Iraqi navy would see "developments that would make it distinguished among the naval forces of the Middle East." The spearhead of Iraq's navy at present is 12 Soviet-built Osa-class missile boats.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Mubarak to visit Bonn in December

BONN (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will visit Bonn for talks with West Germany's new centre-right government on Dec. 13-14, official sources said Wednesday. The visit will be Chancellor Helmut Kohl's first contact with a Middle East leader since he took office last month. It comes just two weeks before West Germany takes over the presidency of the European Community Council of ministers for six months. The sources said the trip would give Bonn a chance to assess the prospects for progress on Middle East peace moves during this period. Mr. Kohl plans to visit Israel next year and has given more enthusiastic backing than his Social Democratic (SPD) predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, to the Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt.

Soviet praesidium secretary dies at 70

MOSCOW (R) — Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the praesidium of the Supreme Soviet since 1957, has died at the age of 70. His death was announced at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet Wednesday. Mr. Georgadze, a Georgian, fulfilled a largely ceremonial role but his name was well known because he had to countersign every Supreme Soviet decree.

5 Swedish doctors find way to cure diabetes

STOCKHOLM (R) — Five Swedish doctors say they have overcome a major obstacle to the success of pancreas transplants, which could cure the widespread and debilitating illness diabetes. Their new technique, which involves draining for a few weeks after the operation the acidic digestive juices produced by the pancreas, was tested about a year ago on six patients. Three of the patients still have their transplanted pancreases and are living without insulin injections.

Ershad to restore civilian rule in Bangladesh

DACCA (R) — Bangladesh's military ruler said he would institute a programme next year leading to the restoration of democratic civilian rule, probably by the end of 1984. Lt.-Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad told a meeting of senior government officials Tuesday he would first draw up a system to give the country a stable government backed by massive popular support. Elections for rural governments would be held next year followed by voting for 52 district councils a few months later. He said last month that the constitution, suspended since he took power in March, would be restored with certain amendments. Commentators believe the amendments would give the armed forces a permanent share in government.

El Al announces liquidation

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's state airline El Al announced Wednesday it was going into liquidation, opening the way for the government to set up a new national carrier. After weeks of negotiations, the company said it had failed to win the support of the 900 employees for a drastic reorganisation of the loss-making airline, which has been plagued by labour disputes. The company's shareholders decided to "dissolve" El Al and turn the decision over to the government and the court of the Board Chairman Nachman Kiril told reporters. El Al, which is run in deficits of over \$200 million in recent years, would be put in the hands of receivers, he said. The government owns most of the El Al shares and said in advance it would dismantle the company if negotiations with trade unions failed. It has talked of setting up a new airline and Finance Minister Yoram Aridor told reporters he expected another national carrier would be established.

Begin 'might be harmed' by commission's findings

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — The Israeli commission probing the Beirut massacre of civilians announced Wednesday night that Prime Minister Menachem Begin and eight others might be harmed by its findings.

In the most explosive development since the judicial inquiry began five weeks ago, the commission advised the nine that they had the right to testify again or take legal advice.

Apart from Mr. Begin, the list included Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, Army Chief Rafael Eitan and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The others were the unnamed head of the Mossad secret service, Military Intelligence chief Yehoshua Sagiv, Amir Drori, commander of Israeli forces around Beirut, one of Mr. Sharon's top aides Avi Didi, and a front-line officer, Brig.-Gen. Amos Yaron.

A statement issued by the three-man commission said that in accordance with Israeli law it was informing the nine they had 15 days to request permission to reappear before them.

In Mr. Begin's case, it said he may be harmed if the commission

they entered on Thursday, Sept. 16.

Mr. Begin also said he did not know a massacre had occurred until he heard a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) radio news bulletin on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 18.

The commission's statement said Mr. Begin "may be harmed" if it found his ignorance was tantamount to non-fulfilment of his duty as prime minister.

The statement said Mr. Sharon, architect of Israel's June invasion of Lebanon and the most hawkish member of the cabinet, might be harmed for three reasons.

These were if the commission

decided:

— That he ignored or dismissed from his mind the danger that Falangists would launch a wave of revenge killings against the Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila and did not take measures to prevent this;

— Did not order the Falangists to leave as soon as possible after receiving reports of killings;

— Failed to fulfil his duties as defence minister.

Wednesday night's statement left numerous questions about the performance of the nine named, especially army chief Eitan.

MacGuigan, Abu Odeh discuss Middle East

AMMAN (Petra) — Canadian Justice Minister Marc MacGuigan conferred here Wednesday with Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh on the Middle East question, peace initiatives and the Palestine problem.

The two ministers also discussed ways of promoting Canadian-Jordanian cooperation in information affairs.

The delegation accompanying Mr. MacGuigan on his visit to Jordan and Canada's ambassador here Keith MacLellan attended the

Hassan, Sarvath leave for Europe

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath left Amman Wednesday for visits to West Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The visits are expected to last several days.

During the visit Prince Hassan will meet with several officials in these countries.

The Prince and Princess were seen off at Amman airport by Princess Alia, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Islamic Chief Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Qattan, and the ambassadors of West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands' consul general in Amman.

Wednesday's events in the Supreme Soviet, however, left open the possibility that Mr. Andropov might assume the state presidency at a later date.

First Deputy President Vasily Kuznetsov, 81, will meanwhile continue to fulfil the functions of head of state.

Mr. Aliyev, Communist Party leader in the southern Republic of Azerbaijan since 1969, becomes one of two first deputy prime ministers under Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, 77.

Soviets appoint Aliyev 1st deputy prime minister

MOSCOW (R) — Newly-elected Communist Party politburo member Gaidar Aliyev was Wednesday appointed first deputy prime minister in a surprise Kremlin move that appeared to be a first step towards his ultimately becoming premier.

Mr. Aliyev, 59, was given the government post at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) which later ended a two-day session in Moscow without electing a state president.

The proceedings ended speculation that new Communist Party chief Yuri Andropov, 68, might assume the state presidency Wednesday, thus taking over both of the posts formerly occupied by his predecessor, the late Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Andropov was elected Tuesday to be a member of the 40-member praesidium of the Supreme Soviet in what appeared to be a first step towards becoming chairman or president.

Wednesday's events in the Supreme Soviet, however, left open the possibility that Mr. Andropov might assume the state presidency at a later date.

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Mitterrand in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Egypt Wednesday on a visit seen by diplomats as an important step in French efforts to stake a place in Middle East politics.

President Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian cabinet and high-ranking military leaders turned out for a welcome. Guards with machine guns flanked the route and sharpshooters manned the roofs of airport buildings.

Mr. Mitterrand is the first Western leader to visit Egypt since President Mubarak came to office after the assassination of his predecessor Anwar Sadat in October 1981.

With Mr. Mitterrand were his wife Danielle, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, Culture Minister Jacques Lang and Gen. Jacques Mitterrand, brother of the president and head of the Aerospatiale Aviation and Missile Company.

The supply of French aviation equipment was expected to be a major topic in Mr. Mitterrand's talks here. France is already Egypt's second biggest supplier of military and non-military goods after the United States.

The visit is expected to strengthen France's already flourishing commercial ties with Egypt. The Egyptians have contracted to spend one billion dollars buying the Mirage 2000. France's modern combat aircraft. Egyptian sources said more orders for Mirages and for missiles might be placed.

Other French projects in Egypt include the building of an underground railway in Cairo and plans for construction of nuclear power stations.

Politically, France and Egypt moved closer together during the Lebanese conflict when they co-sponsored a United Nations resolution calling for the creation of a Palestinian state.

The resolution was shelved following new peace initiatives by the United States and the Arab League but both countries say they are ready to revive it if other efforts fail.

President Mitterrand will remain in Cairo until Thursday night, when he leaves for a tour of the Aswan Dam and antiquities in upper Egypt. He flies to New Delhi on Friday evening.

The radio gave no hint about the identity of the plotters or the extent of the fighting but told rebel soldiers to surrender or face "bombardment" from the air.

The sources in Abidjan said there were reports of casualties but this was not confirmed by the radio which praised "the vast

majority of our soldiers" who had defended Ghana's revolution.

Other reports from Accra said the city was calm and people were working normally despite a strong military presence on the streets.

But it was clear that the overnight events were the most serious challenge to date to Ghana's 11-month-old revolutionary government, which is faced by an appalling economic crisis and widespread dissent.

Flt.-Lt. Rawlings seized power from President Hilla Limann last Dec. 31 with a handful of troops, and quickly set up a Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) intending to eradicate rampant corruption and mismanagement.

But the PNDC's rapid drift to the left angered moderates and Tuesday night's attempted coup came 24 hours after a report that Brig. Joseph Nunoo-Mensah, the number two man in the PNDC, had resigned in disillusion.

The Ghanaian media has not reported his resignation, or said

whether Flt.-Lt. Rawlings has accepted it. But if confirmed, the departure of the Brigadier would strengthen the influence of Marxist radicals inside the PNDC, diplomatic sources said.

Flt.-Lt. Rawlings staged his first coup in June 1979 before handing power to President Limann three months later as promised.

But the failure of the PNDC to

arrest the country's economic decline has led to a sharp drop in the council's popularity, according to diplomatic sources.

Thousands of skilled and middle-class Ghanaians have emigrated this year in search of work.

The council said last month it had neutralised an alleged plot involving "infiltrators" in the armed forces.

A curfew has been in force since Dec. 31, but was extended by four hours Wednesday morning, and the country has been virtually sealed off since the closure of land borders last September.

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HOME NEWS

S.Korean official holds talks

AMMAN (Petra) — South Korea's Deputy Minister of Construction Kwan Yung Wednesday held talks with Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri here on Korean-Jordanian cooperation in construction projects in Jordan. They also reviewed the problems that had been impeding work on the construction of the Martyr Faisal College at Mafraq near Karak undertaken by a South Korean construction company.

At the meeting, the Korean official expressed his country's readiness to train Jordanians various aspects of construction.

Mr. Yung, who left for New York Wednesday at the end of his three-day visit, also offered South Korea's assistance in the construction of a vocational training centre in Jordan.

The Mafraq project has now been completed and handed over to the government.

Jordan plans special plates for vehicles in transit

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian government is reportedly studying a proposal to request all vehicles passing in transit through Jordan on their way to other Arab countries to carry specially marked plates upon entering Jordanian territory.

The measure will also cover Saudi Arabian vehicles that are driven by non-Jordanians on their way home or to other countries, according to a report in Al Rai newspaper published Thursday.

The measure is designed to safeguard the rights of Jordanian citizens in case of road accidents. The specially marked vehicles would be easier to control while in Jordan, and this measure would prevent further violations of land transport laws, according to Al Rai.

Job description, production denominators studied Seminar on industrial productivity discusses specialised working papers

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar of the role of productivity in developing industry continued its sessions Wednesday at the Amman Chamber of Industry.

The participants in the seminar, representing various industries and production sectors, listened in the morning session to two papers on "Job Description and Its Role in Productivity," presented by South Cement Company Financial Affairs Assistant Director-General Fawzi Nijm, and on "Denominators of Productivity," presented by Ministry of Industry and Trade Industrial Department Director Akram Karmoul.

Mr. Nijm referred in his paper to difficulties rising from lack of organisational structures in companies, which result in haphazardly defining responsibilities and authorities of employees. The paper said that present employment regulations centre on academic considerations and qualifications, and neglect other aspects, leaving them to personal evaluation by key officials of companies.

The feasibility of any academic grade does not usually play any part in employee selection and

salary assessment. Mr. Nijm asserted. He stressed that the basis for evaluation should be productivity and efficiency demonstrated by the employee, for which academic qualifications are only "preliminary."

Dr. Karmoul pointed out in his paper that productivity comprises more than an economic indicator in an industrial enterprise. It is the outcome of several production factors, Dr. Karmoul's paper said.

Dr. Karmoul made reference to some of the main reasons of low industrial productivity in Jordan, among which he mentioned small industries and crafts as a prevalent aspect of the industrial structure in Jordan. These occupy 82 per cent of the total volume of industries in the country, Dr. Karmoul said.

Industries producing means of production and major capital industries only occupy 18 per cent, and even these suffer from ineffective outdated technology that should be replaced by "modern one," he said.

This added immensely to the size and quality of the labour force needed in the Jordanian market, the paper concluded.

Australian trade mission holds meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Western Australian government trade mission on a short visit to Jordan held a meeting here Wednesday with Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi and explored prospects of launching joint agricultural ventures in Jordan in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Jordanian private sector.

The mission arrived in Jordan Monday as part of a wide-ranging Middle East tour to examine projects and develop trade in animal fodder technology, agricultural products and services.

The five-member team, led by Peter Booth, general manager, Western Australian Overseas Projects Authority, has already vis-

ited Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and will spend one week in Jordan before departing for Iraq.

Conference stresses need to develop animal wealth to achieve food security

By Riyad M. Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A seminar on ways to develop unconventional sources of Animal fodder in the Arab World concluded here Wednesday.

Participants in the five-day seminar, representing various Arab countries, discussed methods of exploiting agricultural and industrial waste for developing animal wealth in the Arab World.

Participants in the seminar recommended that an integrated economic plan for the Arab World should be prepared so as to reach stage of self-sufficiency in food.

The delegates also called on all Arab countries to grow animal feed producing crops. And to conduct research to introduce new technological methods in fodder industry.

They also recommended that an

Arab fund should be established to finance animal feed development projects.

They also stressed the need for exchanging research results, scientific publications and periodicals among animal feed specialists in the Arab World.

They emphasised that a unified nomenclature system for all agricultural terms should be followed in Arab countries. A definition of chemical and nutritive value standards of animal feed is also necessary, the participants said.

At the beginning of Wednesday's session Dr. Hassan Jam'a, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) representative in Amman delivered a lecture on food security strategy and food problems in the Arab World. He concentrated on the political, economic and social aspects of food problems.

Randa Habib's CORNER

Assault as a profession

Stopping at a red light is not very pleasant always but being assaulted by four boys at least while you're waiting for the green light, makes it even worse.

They offer you lottery tickets, chewing gum and even newspapers. Or it is the one who is begging using the traditional slogan: "I have no money to go home," or the one who goes ahead and clears your windshield with a show of authority.

All talk loudly and at the same time. One predicts you wealth and luck if you buy one of his lottery tickets, the other wishes you long life for a chewing gum.

No matter how much you reject the lottery ticket, because you simply do not want it or just because you are not a fan of those "luck games," the young boy (because it is usually young boys not yet through with childhood) does not give up.

If you decide to close your window to thwart him, your assailant would start knocking at your window to attract your attention. This is a common practice of all the young boys who are stationed at almost all the traffic lights in Amman.

I do not begrudge the sales of lottery tickets but why should it look like beggary and what are those young boys doing in the streets when they should be in school and how come that, at their age, they already have a profession? (if you can call these assaults a profession).

I believe that it is high time to study carefully and closely the problem of our children who linger in the streets.

Arab food security figures high at AOAD conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Food security in the Arab World was a major topic discussed at the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) ministerial meeting held in Sana'a, capital of North Yemen, between Nov. 20 and 22, according to Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin, who led Jordan's delegation to the meeting.

Speaking upon return here Wednesday, Mr. Dudin said that the organisation's activities and its fiscal budget were discussed by Arab ministers of Agriculture attending the meeting. An \$8 million budget for 1983 has been approved at the meeting, he said.

He added that the delegates decided that the AOAD should conduct several studies to determine the best way of cultivation in the Jordan Valley. The meeting also decided to open an AOAD office in Morocco, Mr. Dudin said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Asfour to attend Arab meeting in Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour is scheduled to leave for Tunis Thursday to take part in the Arab Social and Economic Council's 33rd session due to open in the Tunisian capital Saturday. On the agenda of the ministerial-level session are means of bolstering joint Arab economic projects and reports on inter-Arab economic cooperation.

Transport Ministry plans computerisation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Transport is considering installing computers at the Civil Aviation Authority, the Jordanian Ports Corporation and the Public Transport Corporation to regularise inventory control of spare parts, storage procedures and accounting, a ministry spokesman said Wednesday. The spokesman added that technical advisers will be appointed soon at these departments to conduct feasibility studies and to prepare tender documents for the project.

New Indian ambassador expected Friday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The newly-appointed Indian ambassador to Jordan, Pyare Lal Santoshi, and his wife are expected to arrive in Amman Friday, the Indian embassy in Amman said Wednesday. Mr. Santoshi succeeds Mr. Abdul Ghani Goni, the former Indian ambassador to Jordan who left after a three-year tenure in September 1981.

Jordan media delegation in Doha

DOHA (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation led by Mr. Ahmad Utum, director of the Press and Publications Department arrived here Wednesday on a visit to Qatar expected to last several days. During the visit, the delegation members will hold contacts with officials at the Qatari Ministry of Information within the framework of a bilateral agreement designed to promote cooperation between the two countries in information affairs.

Ports corporation to attend AFS meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Ports Corporation will attend the 15th meeting of the Arab Federation of Shipping (AFS) board of directors meeting due to open in Algiers on Dec. 14. An AFS spokesman said that the directors will discuss ways of promoting the activities of the federation and increasing the use of Arab-owned vessels for transporting goods by land to Arab countries.

University to attend marine conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan will attend the 70th session of the Indian Science Conference due to open in the southern Indian city of Tirupati early next year. Participants in the five-day conference are expected to discuss ways of exploiting marine wealth for development purposes. Dr. Ahmad Abu Hilal from the Faculty of Science, who is also director of the Marine Research Station at Aqaba will represent the university at the meetings.

JCO plans warehouses, workshop

IRBID (Petra) — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) has purchased 62 dunums of land near Al Ramtha agricultural cooperative station. JCO Irbid Director Jamal Obeidat said Wednesday. Central warehouses for fertilisers and fodder and a building complex for assembling and maintaining farm equipment will be built in the land, Mr. Obeidat said.

Cooperative seminar opens in Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Wednesday opened a two-day seminar on the activities of Jordanian agricultural cooperatives in Irbid Governorate. The Jordanian cooperative movement, cultivation of rain-fed regions and budgets for agricultural cooperative societies are among the subjects to be discussed at the seminar.

Jordanian judicial delegation visits BBC



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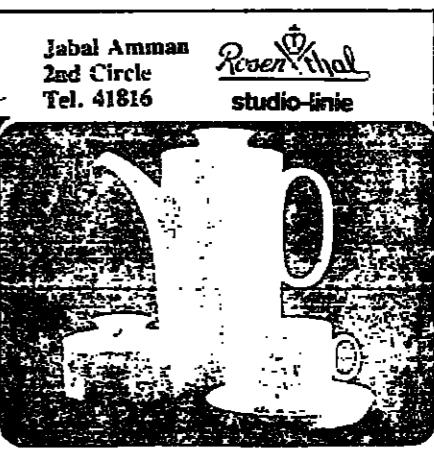
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Rhymes vs missiles

LITTLE Bo-Peep has lost her sheep and thinks they might be roaming. They haven't fled, they've all dropped dead from nerve gas in Wyoming.

This rhyme was written in the United States during the sixties, in the course of a protest campaign against the nerve gas experiments.

We wonder what the poet would think now of the prospect of a much deadlier weapon to be stationed there, namely the MX missile system.

If the USSR launches a nuclear attack against the United States, it is estimated that two "well-chosen" missiles would be sufficient to fill all American hospitals to full capacity. A nation may be destroyed, all the people may be killed—but rejoice for the MX missile system would survive and so it will be possible to retaliate.

This argument is as ridiculous as the whole nuclear arms race. There we have

the most "advanced" countries of the world, at a time when they (and almost everybody else) are tightening their belts and taking stringent economic measures, unable to combat the world's recession, unemployment, inflation, diseases, hunger, or even the common cold bug, sparing no effort or expense in combatting each other.

At a time when shortages of funds make it impossible to plan and execute an economic revival, when shortages in resources prevent the world from building a better world, resources are abundant when planning the destruction of this planet.

Between them the two major superpowers have amassed a weapons, nuclear and otherwise, arsenal big enough to destroy the world 75 times over, and we are left wondering why anybody should bother with the remaining number of 74.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Ai Ra'i: Lebanese can do without Israeli water

The water pipeline installed by Israel Tuesday to provide South Lebanon villages with drinking water from north Israeli sources paradoxically exposes Israel's pretences. Now there is a pipeline Israeli forces need to look after!

It is obvious this pipeline of "friendship" owes its birth to no humane or moral motives, which could have shown up when Palestinian refugee camps were the scene of brutal massacres—not to mention Lebanese victims—planned and organised by Israel.

Israel's new water pipeline can be nothing but a new evidence that Israel has no intention of withdrawing its forces from South Lebanon. Normalisation of relations with the Lebanese southerners, water or no water, seems to be an immediate Israeli target, that would create new difficulties for the Lebanese authorities in their drive to restore sovereignty over all Lebanese territories. The pipeline will certainly be subject to scrutinised bargaining on the Israeli side once it is brought to the negotiating table under the auspices of American envoys envoys Habib, and Draper.

The only thing the Lebanese really wish of Israelis is their withdrawal from Lebanon. They simply want to be left alone, saved from all kinds of pressure, the new water-pressure included.

All the Lebanese, particularly those living in the south, need to manifest their complete cooperation and commitment to their sovereignty, integrate their efforts with the legal authorities to foil Israeli plans, and thwart all attempts at transforming the south into a pawn.

Al Dustour: A well-based French stand can achieve a lot

On the eve of French President Francois Mitterrand's arrival in Cairo Wednesday, the Egyptian press published an elaborate interview with him touching on several issues. Middle Eastern one in particular. The Egyptians, as all Arabs, realise that France has a prominent role to play, as it enjoys a high degree of independence at the decision-making level, basically chalked out by the late Charles de Gaulle. The leading position France occupies in the European scene tremendously adds to the prominence of its role.

During the last two decades, Arab-French relations have witnessed immense development at the political, economic and arms-sales levels. France has been able, through its attitudes and position, to lead Europe on several occasions that manifested the real weight of the European continent, and its ability to pursue independent policies.

When President Mitterrand declares that he is the first European leader to recognise the Pal-

estinian's right to independent statehood, he is simply reiterating a balanced French foreign policy.

Such an attitude acknowledging peoples' right to their homeland are fully in compliance with the French Revolution's teachings of liberty, fraternity and equality. Regardless of bitter experiences the Arab Nation had to face by the stands of French governments, still the principles and values endorsed by the French people have been a source of hope for a French stand in harmony with such principles.

A French, and in a broader sense a European, practical stand in search of, and effectively pursued to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, will have a tremendous impact on the outcome of all peace proposals for the region, particularly the U.S. initiative.

Peace in the area, and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are of great consequence to the world peace. France is qualified to play a positive role in such a direction.

U.N. must do more with less

By Michael Littlejohns
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations costs too much, according to three member states which together contribute more than two-fifths of its current annual budget of \$72.2 million.

The issue has thrown two of them, the United States and the Soviet Union, into an unusual alliance. Britain, long an advocate of economy in U.N. operations, is the other partner. Japan, West Germany and France, all of which pay a larger assessed share than Britain but less than either the U.S. or the U.S.S.R., also favour financial stringency but have pursued the matter with less determination.

The cost-cutters have a sympathiser if not an ally in Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, but are opposed by many Third World members. Most of these contribute only tiny sums to the organisation under the assessments system, yet they have the votes to push through hugely expensive U.N. programmes for which the big powers in the end must pay. Taking it cue from the Soviet Union and France, among others, the United States has started withholding funding for U.N. budget items that it does not like.

Moscow and Paris withheld support from U.N. peacekeeping operations of which they disapproved, causing a severe crisis that paralysed an entire session of the General Assembly in 1964 —

because by then the Soviet Union's accumulated debts were considered to have lost it the right to vote.

The amounts being withheld by the United States are trifling by comparison, involving for example U.N. expenditure for the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the South West Africa People's Organisation. Both bodies, regarded as terrorist by their foes, have observer status in the U.N. and receive U.N. financial aid.

Complaints about U.N. spending patterns are nothing new, but the advent of conservative and very cost-conscious governments in the United States and Britain, and the Soviet Union's persistent hard currency shortage have given the protests a sharper edge than before.

Jeane Kirkpatrick for the U.S., Sir John Thomson for Britain and Oleg Trounovsky for the U.S.S.R., chief delegates of the three powers, recently made a joint diplomatic approach, said to be their first ever as a group, to the secretary-general.

Chop expenses
In the careful language of diplomacy, the meeting was termed exploratory. It is believed to have been much more than that, with the trio advising Mr. Perez de Cuellar that he had better chop expenses — or else. According to U.N. diplomats, the chief French delegate, Luc De La Barre de Nanterre, wanted to join the group but for some unexplained reason and

to France's displeasure was not invited. Earlier the American delegate in the budgetary committee, Senator Bennett Johnston of Louisiana, warned other members that the patience of the U.S. Congress was wearing thin. It was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain its approval for cash outlays to the U.N., he said.

The United States is assessed at 25 per cent of U.N. budget, by far the largest share, followed by the Soviet Union at 13 per cent. This year, those shares amount to \$180.3 million and \$93.4 million respectively. Britain's share of 4.6 per cent comes out at \$32.2 million.

The 1983 U.N. budget is estimated at \$784 million, an increase of 8.5 per cent on this year, and the critics say this is too much. Others say the sum is tiny for a vast organisation dedicated to peace and the economic development of poor countries when both super-powers think nothing of laying out much larger amounts for a single weapons system. The annual world armaments bill is estimated at \$600 billion. Per head of population, as a share of gross national product, the U.S. part of the U.N. budget amounts to pennies. But the U.S. still believes the U.N. must do more with less. John Hoskins, the American delegate in the General Assembly's financial committee, recently questioned whether it even does enough with that it has, particularly in voluntarily-funded development projects.

RED & BLACK

Jordan's worthiness is not its only credit

I cannot quite understand why a piece of news about Jordan would create so much raucous noise. It was said here or there that Jordan might borrow a large sum of money on the Euro-dollar market or somewhere else.

Then suddenly this was taken, particularly by the Israelis, as a sign of Jordan's economic slump or squeeze or crunch ... take your pick.

To answer such allegations, Dr. M.S. Nabulsi, Governor of the Central Bank made an assuring statement. It left no doubt in mind about Jordan's very sound foreign exchange position.

Despite all the talk about Israel's frustration over Jordan's politics, there are other underlying reasons which I believe must be explained in order

to cast a light on Israel's psychoanalytical position.

The Israelis have created an image in the world at large, and in the USA in particular, based on the comparisons they strike between their ability to turn the desert into a blooming pasture and the Arab's inability to do like wise. They were, as they claimed, able to utilise the generous aid they got from the USA and Europe to real assets. When they received hundreds of millions of dollars in the fifties and sixties, Jordan in comparison, received very small amounts.

During this period (1948-1973), Jordan and Israel's average growth rates were comparable, and in many instances, Jordan's performance was better. Moreover, while Israel had all western technology and the

expertise of Jewish scientists at its disposal, Jordan was struggling to get even a simple franchise.

On top of that, Palestine is mainly a green fertile land, while Jordan is mainly a desert land whose blessings, even as concerns water, ports, energy, soil or infrastructure was very meagre indeed.

While Israel won wars and received flows of aid as a consequence of its victories, Jordan on the contrary lost land. Jordan also in 1967 got its population problems compounded by an overnight increase amounting to 30 per cent of its population.

While Israel had to shoulder war expenditures, Jordan's burden for defence and ste-

adfastness was no less in relative importance.

Let us move to 1982. Jordan's growth rate is at 10 per cent in real terms while Israel is in a recession. Jordan has a rate of inflation below 10 per cent while Israel's rate is over a hundred. Jordan finances the West Bank's balance of payments deficit, while Israel absorbs it. The Jordan dinar stands very strong. The Israeli pound is in a real mess.

Jordan enjoys more than full employment while Israel suffers from unemployment and continuous labour disputes. Jordan's debt service is manageable while Israel is rescheduling its massive loans. The tax burden in Jordan is fair, whereas the tax burden on

the Israeli is prohibitive. Any rational comparison favours Jordan.

If Jordan wins over Israel in its economic performance, how can Israel justify its claims of occupying deserts in order to turn them into blooming pastures? What miracle is Israel doing that Jordan cannot and has not done?

It is embarrassing to note that Israel considers any economic problem Jordan seems to encounter as an opportunity for Israel to exploit. All the military glamour of Israel cannot hide its economic failure.

Jordan is in good and sound shape. We can always rely on our sense of achievement to withstand the winds.

We did so in the past, and we are now better equipped to continue doing so.

At Truce village

The 30-year war of nerves goes on

By Jim Abrams
Associated Press

two U.S. officers were slain by ax-wielding North Koreans when the Americans tried to prune the tree to clear an obstructed view. Three days later it was cut down.

The officers were the only UNC members to be killed in the line of duty at this truce village since it was established. After that, mingling between the two sides has been forbidden.

Next to the bridge, a UNC truck waits and turns on its engine every time a tour goes by. The vehicle would block the entrance to the bridge, and give the tour a chance to escape, if the North Koreans attacked.

Shame and dismay

On the tour, there is much bickering about Private first class Joseph White, a 20-year-old who bladed open a gate at guardpost outside Aug. 28 and defected to the North. But the joking is tinged by words of shame and dismay that one of their own may have given in to propaganda broadcasts from the north.

Patrolling the joint security area of Panmunjom for the UNC are about 200 American and 150 South Korean troops. At least a dozen are garrisoned in the northern half of the village. The UNC members at Panmunjom are all volunteers meeting the requirements of an impeccable military record and the emotional stability to withstand the war of nerves. The Americans must be at least 183 cm tall and weigh 77 kg. The South Koreans must possess a black belt in one of the martial arts.

Patton said the North Koreans have thrown rocks and candy, lit fires, drawn guns and taunted the UNC soldiers. UNC members have at times returned this dangerous chivalry, but he said that particularly after the ax-murder incident, any such conduct has meant immediate expulsion from the corps.

"We know there are no second chances if we do something wrong."

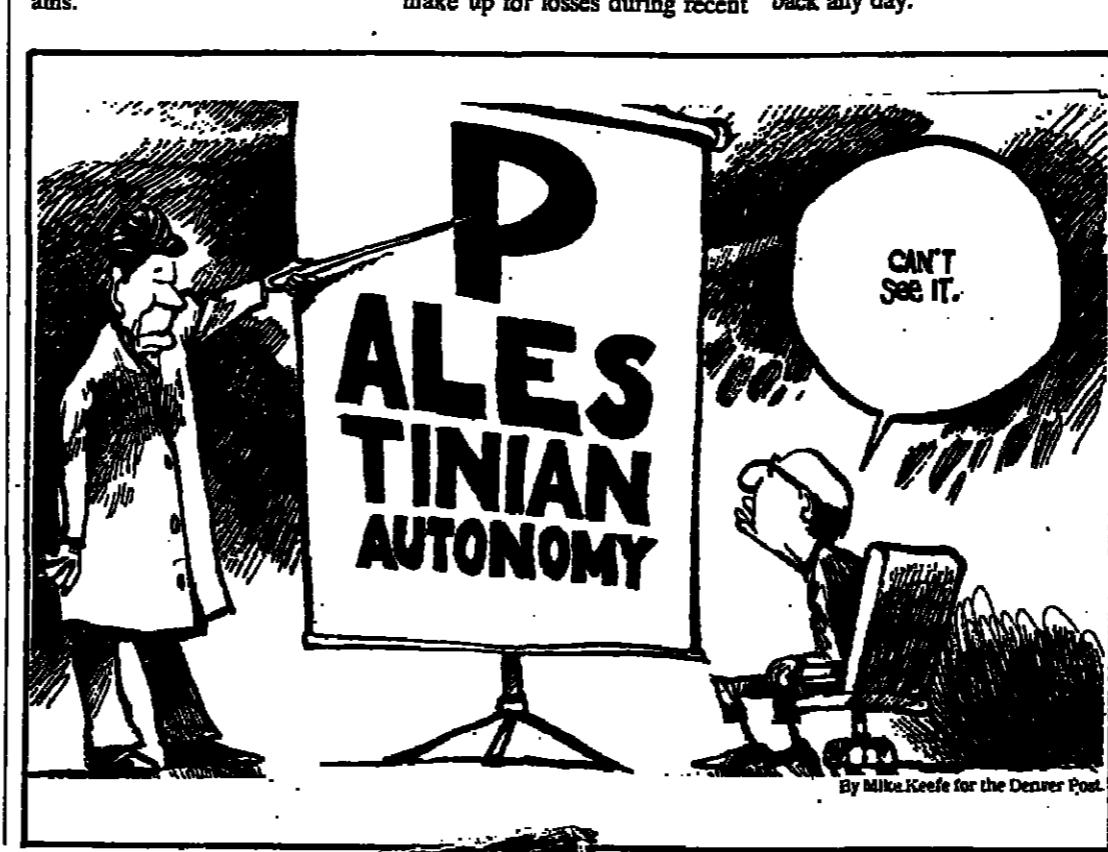
The U.S. and South Korean group visiting Panmunjom this day are part of a tour programme to give soldiers defending the dmz a rare chance to look the enemy in the eye, and as Patton said, "show them what they are defending against."

They normally are part of the half-million troops in the U.S.-South Korea command who face an equal number of North Koreans across the 4-kilometre dmz of 39,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, up to 1,500 man the dmz, aiding the much-larger South Korean force along two natural attack corridors, one leading to the capital of Seoul only 56 km south of here.

Since 1953 about 10 U.S. personnel and more than 4,000 South Korean command who face an equal number of North Koreans across the 4-kilometre dmz of 39,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, up to 1,500 man the dmz, aiding the much-larger South Korean force along two natural attack corridors, one leading to the capital of Seoul only 56 km south of here.

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Recently the unpopular scrub hills of the dmz have been quiet. But as in Panmunjom, the fear of violence is always present. "They (North Koreans) have 200 guns lined up at us over a 200-meter area," said one U.S. soldier. "If the north ever attacked, our chances of survival are zero."



Rich and poor countries share pessimism

By Michael Littlejohns
Reuters

UNITED NATIONS — Pessimism is rife in rich and poor countries alike, in a convergence of moods not seen for decades, according to a United Nations study.

"Irrespective of the country, economic troubles have meant for some an absolute decline in the standard of living, for others an abrupt interruption in the steady improvement that they had come to take for granted, and for still others a loss of confidence in their future prospects," U.N. officials said.

Economic events had set back the fight against mass poverty characterised by poor nutrition, ill-health, shortened lives, drudgery, low output and lack of access to social services.

SPORTS

France hoping to reap rich dividend in Davis Cup final

GRENoble, France (R) — Having gambled 204,000 francs (\$27,900) on a slow clay court to blunt the threat of John McEnroe, France will be hoping to reap a rich dividend in the Davis Cup tennis final which starts on Friday.

On paper, the United States team of McEnroe, Gene Mayer, Eliot Teltscher and Peter Fleming should win 5-0.

But the match is not being played on a computer printout. It is taking place on a specially laid clay court in the ice rink of Grenoble's Palais des Sports.

The Americans, who have won the trophy on 28 occasions, and three times in the past four years, are not at their happiest on clay and France, who last appeared in the final 49 years ago, could spring a surprise.

The French fans, eager for the days of Jean Borotra, Jacques Brugnon, Henri Cochet and Rene Lacoste, the "Four Musketeers" who won the Davis Cup from 1927-32, will also play a part.

For every point won by Yannick Noah, Henri Leconte, Thierry Tulasne and Gilles Moretton, average age 22, will be greeted with

wild enthusiasm—and French tennis spectators are as passionate as Brazilian football fans.

McEnroe is known not to like slow courts and the French Open, "the World Clay Championship", has always eluded him.

Indeed, such is the American distrust of the surface that it is 27 years since the stars and stripes were raised over Roland Garros when Tony Trabert triumphed in 1955.

But American non-playing captain Arthur Ashe has dismissed suggestions that McEnroe will be

"He's going to play his own serve and volley game. I think the French are worried about McEnroe... I'm not," said Ashe.

"On paper we'll win 5-0, considering we're playing in front of a French crowd it might be 4-1, but I'd accept a 3-2 victory."

Patrice Hagelauer, one of the French coaches, agrees with Ashe's 3-2 prediction but not necessarily an American victory.

He said: "Anything can happen, we could lose 5-0. But I sincerely believe it's going to be close with the eventual winners taking it at a disadvantage."

Mikkola still in command of RAC rally

YORK, England (R) — Hannu Mikkola of Finland continued to dominate the British motor rally Wednesday as the remaining 76 cars moved into the fourth day of the 2,900-km event.

The one major drama overnight as the cars moved through northern England came when 32-year-old West German Harald Demuth slid off in his Audi Quattro, losing six minutes and dropping from second to sixth.

However, the Audis, which have seemed better suited to the wet, slippery conditions, continue to dominate the rally with four drivers in the top 10.

Mikkola, has led unchallenged since stage 17. His compatriot Henri Toivonen is in second place with French teammate Michele Mouton third.

China collects more gold at Games, surges ahead of Japan

NEW DELHI (R) — China picked up more golds Wednesday as the ninth Asian Games here was put on the back-burner before the start of the glamour athletics competition Thursday.

The shooting and diving golds helped China, which is battling to oust Japan as Asia's top sporting nation, surge ahead in the overall medals tally with 24 golds and 19 silvers.

Japan, with 10 of the 12 medals from the swimming competition so far, are in second place with 17 golds and 15 silvers.

Though the games here have some distance to go, the performance at India's sports spectacle so far has clearly underlined the growing sporting prowess of the disciplined contingents from communist nations.

North Korea now has a total of 28 medals to the 22 won by South Korea, both occupied this spot at second to sixth.

However, the Audis, which have seemed better suited to the wet, slippery conditions, continue to dominate the rally with four drivers in the top 10.

Lillee, who has battled against injury throughout his career, str-

most previous Asian Games. India, apparently taking full advantage of the home turf, Wednesday surprisingly won both the team and individual titles at the golf tournament staged at an Asian Games for the first time.

The individual gold went to Lakshman Singh, the only consistent player on the tight Delhi golf course, who returned a four-round total of 291. Another Indian, Rajiv Mohta, came from behind to take the silver from tournament favourite Tetsuo Sakata.

Japan also had to settle for a bronze in the team event with South Korea taking the silver.

A trio of Indian army riders had Tuesday given the country its first medals, winning both equestrian events amid complaints from some foreign teams that the Indians knew the course too well.

But neither home grass nor a

partisan crowd helped India in the tennis men's team final, which they lost to title-holders, Indonesia.

The victory gave Indonesia its first gold medal of the games. India took the silver while China beat South Korea to take the bronze.

The hockey tournament, meanwhile, moved towards the much-awaited India-Pakistan final after Pakistan overwhelmed Japan 12-1 and Malaysia beat Hong Kong 7-0.

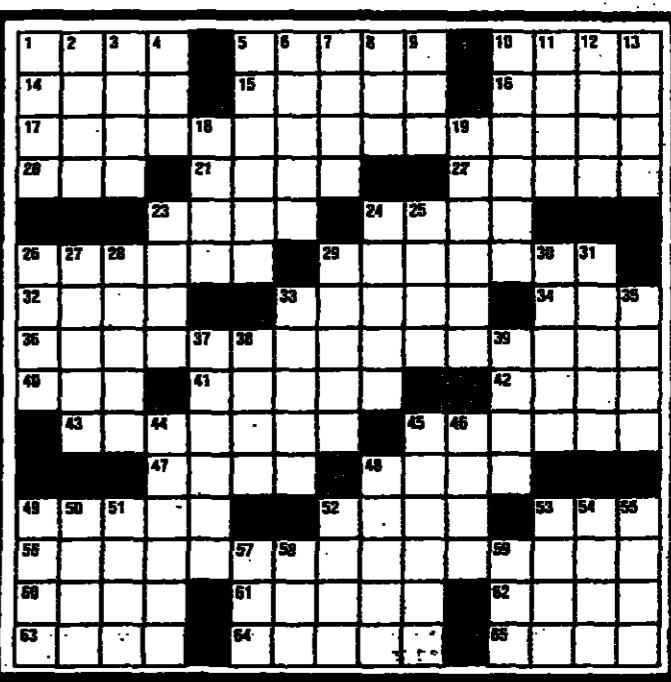
On the current dazzling form of the subcontinental hockey giants, the semifinals on Monday between Pakistan and Malaysia and India and Japan are both just a formality.

With both India and Pakistan finely tuned for an anticipated final, no one is predicting the outcome. Not winning the hockey gold will be considered a national disaster in either country.

THE Daily Crossword

By William Lands

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دليسه ليد

GATT's chief urges government to stop protectionism

GENEVA (R)—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Director-General Arthur Dunkel Wednesday urged governments to break what he called the vicious circle of protectionism.

Opening GATT's first ministerial-level session for nine years, he called on the meeting to show the trading nations' determination to keep markets open, despite increased competition resulting from the world recession.

Trade ministers of 88 countries which are signatories of GATT's liberal trade guidelines, accounting for 80 per cent of world trade, will be reviewing international trade rules during the four-day meeting.

The Swiss director-general also urged making agriculture subject to GATT rules.

Behind the different stands on this and other subjects lie mutual accusations that nations are already breaking GATT's anti-protectionist rules, as well as suspicion over motives behind policy positions taken ahead of the meeting.

U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock, in a speech to the meeting, called for a renewed commitment to a liberal, open trading system, including pledges to end existing infringements of GATT rules and to refrain from such offences in future.

Mr. Brock also urged a new approach to agricultural subsidies which he said brought "wasteful and dangerous competition."

European Economic Community (EEC) delegates claim their farm export subsidies are permissible under the so-called Tokyo Round GATT agreements of 1979, which allow such support if it does not result in an unfair share of trade.

EEC Commission Vice-President Wilhelm Haferkamp pledged to withstand protectionist pressure in the Community's 10 member countries. But he said it was not prepared to take on new commitments or new negotiations so soon after completion of the Tokyo Round.

Mr. Haferkamp disputed the view that creeping protectionism was to blame for the fact that world trade fell last year for the first time since 1958. The stagnation was due solely to a sharp fall in trade of oil products, he said.

Defending the Community's refusal to countenance new liberalisation measures, he said the world's trading system had so far largely weathered protectionist pressures.

Rejecting allegations that the Community was renegeing on commitments to free trade, he said its members imported twice as many manufactured products per capita as the U.S. and nearly four times as many as Japan.

Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi, defending his country against allegations that it obstructed imports, said: "Japan is today one of the most open markets in the world."

In an apparent reference to U.S. and West European curbs on imports of Japanese cars and other goods, he criticised other governments for resorting to bilateral trade restrictions counter to the essence of GATT.

Mr. Sakuruchi said Japan agreed temporary import curbs might sometimes be necessary to safeguard jobs, but should only be imposed by mutual agreement and not unilaterally.

Both Mr. Sakuruchi and Australian Deputy Prime Minister Doug Anthony called for a forceful commitment against existing and future protectionist measures.

"The time is long past for a papering over the real and deep problems that confront the multilateral trading system," Mr. Anthony said.

He also strongly supported U.S. moves to liberalise what he described as massively distorted trade in agricultural products.

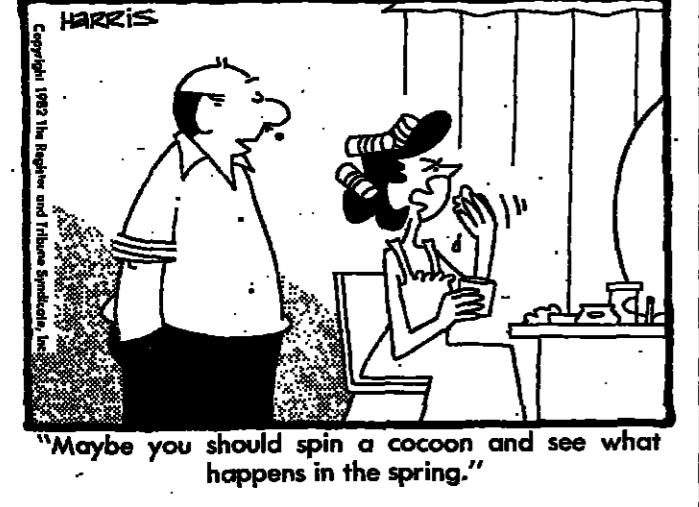
The sorry story of agriculture is one that the founding fathers of GATT could never have foreseen in their most despairing moments," he added.

West German Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorf said selective safeguards, supported by the European Community as a whole, conflict with certain basic GATT principles.

He was speaking of the import restrictions which apply only against one country, rather than multilaterally as under GATT agreements.

Count Lambsdorf also urged the session to "defuse the dangerously charged situation in agricultural trade," adding disputes over farm exports could spread to other sectors of trade and cause substantial damage.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Uncramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VOARP

GELEY

UMSCAP

HEYBER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: **DOESN'T**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GUIDE TANGY JAILED BEHAVE

Answer: Where that pottery thief will probably end up

— IN THE JUG

WORLD

Nakasone poised to be premier

TOKYO (R) — Veteran conservative Yasuhiro Nakasone emerged as Japan's next prime minister and leaders of the various factions within his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) immediately began bargaining over the makeup of his cabinet.

Socialist leader Ichio Asukata, whose party is the main opposition group in parliament, said the new government would be the most militaristic the country has had since World War II.

But there would be stiff opposition among Japanese to any radical remilitarisation, an attitude dating back to their 1945 defeat in World War II.

Mr. Nakasone, a former defence minister with "hawkish" views on military matters, was assured of becoming prime minister when he won an unexpectedly easy victory over three rivals in voting among party members for the presidency of the LDP.

Mr. Nakasone, 64, has held a variety of cabinet posts during the past 20 years and has been in the mainstream of LDP policy-making for even longer.

As prime minister, he might be more amenable to American pressure for Japan to take a greater defence role in view of the Soviet military buildup in the Far East.

But in addition to the extent of anti-militarist feeling, the fact that Mr. Nakasone's cabinet will have to represent the party's long-standing factional groups may also temper its defence policies.

Top cabinet posts are likely to go to members of Mr. Nakasone's own faction and those of his main backers, outgoing Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and one of his predecessors, Kakuei Tanaka. Mr. Suzuki resigned as prime minister last month.

An old ambition

TOKYO (R) — Yasuhiro Nakasone, 64-year-old master politician who now set to become Japan's next prime minister, has never hidden his driving ambition to take over as head of the Japanese government.

Although his political career appeared at an end in 1976 after he was named in connection with the Lockheed payoff scandal, an affair which still dominates Japanese politics, Mr. Nakasone used nimble footwork to launch a recovery that led to his triumph Wednesday.

He reaped an unexpected 58 per cent of votes cast by the rank and file of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in a primary election Wednesday to help

choose the next party president, who automatically becomes prime minister because of the LDP's majority in parliament.

In 1976 Mr. Nakasone denied any connection with the Lockheed scandal, telling parliament after he was questioned by the public prosecutor's office:

"I swear I have done nothing wrong. Both my hands and my soul remain unstained."

Although no charges were laid against Mr. Nakasone, in the ensuing popular revulsion over the scandal he was dropped as secretary-general of the LDP in a reshuffle of cabinet ministers and top party executives.

Mr. Nakasone is a vastly experienced politician who has served in a number of senior posts.

He is a former defence minister, noted for making strong pro-American statements, and a former minister of international trade and industry.

In the outgoing cabinet he was head of the administrative management agency, which supervises the streamlining of the Japanese bureaucracy.

The normally low-key post carried more weight after Mr. Suzuki spotlighted administrative reforms as one of the major means to cut expenditure for the rehabilitation of Japan's deficit-ridden finances.

He gained the premiership with the backing of his own faction, plus factions run by Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Tanaka.

Political commentators now regard Mr. Nakasone as having been rewarded for supporting Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Ohira and later Mr. Suzuki.

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Solidarity leader jailed for 6 years

WARSAW (R) — A Polish court Wednesday sentenced Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, one of the top organisers of the Solidarity underground opposition, to six years in prison for carrying on union activity after the imposition of martial law.

The official news agency PAP said the regional court in the Western industrial city of Wroclaw, where Mr. Frasyniuk headed an extensive underground network, also ordered that he be deprived of his civil rights for a further four years.

Mr. Frasyniuk, who was captured on Oct. 5, was the most prominent opposition activist to be detained under martial law since it was imposed last Dec. 13.

He was a member of a five-man body which met several times in secret to coordinate underground plans at national level.

His trial was held under summary procedures before a three-man civilian judging panel and there was no chance of appeal by the defendant. Court sources had said Mr. Frasyniuk had faced between three and 15 years.

Mr. Frasyniuk, 28, had signed numerous joint statements by the National Coordinating Commission (TKK) of the outlawed union calling for demonstrations and setting out policies.

Wroclaw was shaken by a series of demonstrations which turned into street clashes. One man was shot dead by police during protests on Aug. 31.

Mr. Frasyniuk, a mechanic, sat

"End of martial law"

WARSAW (R) — A senior government official said Tuesday evening in Poland pointed to a lifting of martial law on Dec. 13 — exactly one year after it was imposed.

The official's remarks, during an interview with a group of Western reporters, were the clearest sign yet that a Sejm (parliament) session on that date would be the occasion for the military to hand over power to the Communist civilians.

"Everything points to the situation that on Dec. 13 we will lift martial law," he said. The ruling military council called the Sejm session, and a spokesman said the meeting would discuss political issues.

The official, who declined to be

pale and drawn but composed during his trial. His wife Krystyna watched nervously from the body of the court, occasionally exchanging smiles with her husband.

The prosecutor demanded a 10-year term and said Mr. Frasyniuk should receive a severe punishment as a warning to others engaged in underground activity and to those who may be planning to do so.

Summing up the defence lawyer said it had been shown during the trial that Mr. Frasyniuk had appealed to people to act peacefully on the occasions when he attended meetings, particularly in the days after the Dec. 13 takeover.

He said this goal was a long way off.

The official said it was the government's aim to end internment when martial law was lifted.

But he said there had been no final decision on what to do with 1,000 people still interned or on whether there would be an amnesty for some or all of those convicted of violating martial law.

He played down the future role of Mr. Walesa, who a year ago was leader of the 9.5-million member Solidarity.

The official said that, if Mr. Walesa wanted to head a new union, he would have to start at the bottom or wait two years until national labour structures were allowed.

He said it was expected that some of the rules of martial law would be retained by the government after it was formally lifted, but this would be during a transitional period. He said this was a matter to be solved by the coup once it was under way.

The official, who declined to be

Troubled Pershing II fails to gain planned accuracy

WASHINGTON (R) — The army has said the Pershing II missile test last Friday failed to meet its accuracy goals and was not the complete success first thought.

Army officials said an analysis of the test showed that because of a loss of hydraulic pressure the missile failed to manoeuvre and hit its target within the desired accuracy.

A total of 108 Pershing II missiles are scheduled to be deployed in West Germany starting in Dec. 1983 as part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) modernisation programme.

But Pentagon officials had said those setbacks would not delay the missile's planned deployment.

Immediately after the flight last Friday, army officials proclaimed the test a complete success, and officials were happy the missile was apparently over its troubles.

They declined Tuesday to characterise the latest setback as major, and one said it did not appear to be a serious problem.

The Pershings along with 464 Cruise missiles are to be deployed in Western Europe to counter modern Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe.

The House of Representatives appropriations subcommittee on defence last week cut \$508.6 million for production of the Pershing from the president's budget.

The issue is expected to come before the full committee and the House when Congress returns for a post-election lame duck session next month.

In addition, the unsuccessful long-range test at Cape Canaveral is scheduled to be repeated, probably next spring.

Albania has no illusions about Moscow's changes

VIENNA (R) — Albania has signalled it had no illusions about the Soviet Union's new leadership or about the United States, but expressed readiness to normalise relations with West Germany and to improve existing links with Italy.

In a policy speech Tuesday to the newly-elected People's Assembly (parliament) in Tirana, Prime Minister Adil Carcani also demanded that Britain retain Albanian gold, valued at more than \$30 million, that it has held since World War II.

The gold was looted by the Germans during the war, and seized by the Western allies at the end of the conflict.

Mr. Carcani, quoted by the official Albanian news agency ATA, also accused its neighbour Yugoslavia of constantly interfering in Albania's affairs.

Mr. Carcani said Belgrade per-

secuted ethnic Albanians living in Yugoslavia and that Albania had a right to support their demands. Albania did not want to destabilise Yugoslavia, but sought good-neighbourly relations, he said.

Mr. Carcani said Albania would never be reconciled with United States imperialism nor with the "social-imperialism" of the Soviet Union, with whom Tirana broke in 1961. He described both states as "the greatest enemies of our people and of the other peoples."

Mr. Carcani recalled that a year ago Albania indicated it was ready to establish diplomatic relations with West Germany, and he called on Bonn to respond concretely and constructively.

On Italy, Mr. Carcani said: "we will not fail to make efforts to develop regular relations with Italy in all fields with mutual profit."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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North East South
1 ♦ 1 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦A ♦9 ♦Q9874 ♦Q10873
Partner opens the bidding with one diamond. What do you respond?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦KQ6 ♦83 ♦KQ6 ♦KQ54
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you take?

Q.6—North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦5 ♦QJ87653 ♦8 ♦Q764
Partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What do you respond?

Q.3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦KQ76 ♦AQ1092 ♦AJ92
The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♦ Pass 2 ♠
? What action do you take?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦KQ76 ♦AQ1092 ♦AJ92
The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♦ Pass 2 ♠
? What action do you take?

Q.1—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦A ♦9 ♦Q9874 ♦Q10873
Partner opens the bidding with one diamond. What do you respond?

OAU summit in Tripoli deadlocked over Chad

TRIPOLI (R) — A summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) appeared on the brink of breakdown Wednesday for the second time in four months because of a deadlock over Chad.

Delegates said little progress was made in intensive overnight talks on resolving the issue, which caused a 14-nation walkout from a foreign ministers meeting here last week and their subsequent collapse.

Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, the current OAU chairman, was preparing to leave for Nairobi Wednesday because of a failure to narrow the gap between moderate and radical African states on the dispute, Kenyan delegates said.

Libyan Foreign Minister Abd elato Obiedi said he was still awaiting the response of several delegations to suggested compromises. The summit had been due to open Tuesday.

Moderate states insist that the Western-influenced government of Hissene Habre, which ousted the Libyan-backed administration of Goukouni Oueddei in June, should represent Chad at the conference.

But Libya and its allies wanted the Chad seat to remain vacant because the OAU backed the Goukouni government at its Na-

robi summit last year to end the civil warfare that has afflicted Chad for almost 20 years.

A previous attempt to hold the summit in August broke down when 21 states refused to attend because of the OAU membership of the Polisario Western Sahara independence movement. Their protest blocked the 34-nation quorum.

Delegates said the compromise involved the voluntary withdrawal of Mr. Hissene Habre's delegation from the current session.

A similar formula allowed the session to be organised when the Polisario's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) withdrew voluntarily last month to persuade its opponents to come to Tripoli to make up the quorum.

But Col. Qaddafi insisted that Mr. Goukouni's self-styled National Salvation Government, which ousted the Libyan-backed administration of Goukouni Oueddei in June, should also issue a statement saying that it was withdrawing from the talks, the delegates said.

This was unacceptable to many OAU nations because it would imply that Mr. Habre's and Mr. Goukouni's governments were on the same level, they added.

U.N. backs nuclear freeze

UNITED NATIONS (R) — An overwhelming majority of the world's governments favour a nuclear arms freeze, which the United States opposes and the Soviet Union says it supports.

Delegates from more than 100 countries, or some two-thirds of the world's states, have voted in favour of two freeze proposals — one applicable to all nuclear powers, the other only to Washington and Moscow.

They also approved two calls for a ban nuclear test explosions.

The proposal for a bilateral U.S.-Soviet freeze is almost identical to one which American voters recently passed in referendums held in eight states, the district of Columbia which includes Was-

ington, and a number of cities and counties.

It calls for a halt to the production and deployment of all nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

U.N. officials said the freeze votes were unlikely to exert much influence on the Reagan administration's nuclear arms policies but were important as an expression of world opinion.

Both proposals were backed by the Soviet Union, its Warsaw Pact allies and a host of non-aligned countries ranging from Brazil and Indonesia to the small African states of Burundi and Rwanda.

It was the first time U.N. members had been asked to vote on a nuclear freeze.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

BOO! By Louis Sabin

CROSS

1. Economy under

6. Floor holder

10. Glass sheet

14. Hebrew

prophet

19. Salvo

(Hindi)

20. African

antelope

22. Love god

23. Extra

partner

24. Certain

sword

27. Cavalry

sabre